MISSING AND PROPRIESTORS, OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Ws are requested, by Major Frank Link, to state that the charge contained in yester-day's Commercial that he was left in charge of the property at Camp Harrison, and was Interested, or implicated, in its sale, is incorrect. He was not left in charge, and had nothing to do with the sale, or the purchase,

The Foreign News, If the telegraph can be relied on, there i little danger of British interference in American affairs. The proclamation, for shadowed some days since, by Lord John Russell, has been insued, and is is a declaration of strict neutrality. It likewise warm British subjects against any attempts to violate any effective blockade, and informs them that if they do so, they must take the consequences.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch! The poor women of this city get eight cents each from the contractors for making soldier's shirts. They are made of a mixture of wool and cotton, stitched and pocketed A skillful woman, working hard, can make, with a sewing-machine, three in a day. Hundreds have presented to them the cheering alternative, to do this or nothing. It is a wonder they do not arrive at opulance.

Great Britain and the United States. The Corrow Crop of the South will soon be in a marketable condition. Old England and New England will need the staple to keep their manufactories in operation, and the Cotton States will need to realize on their crop, in money or its equivalent

The newspapers of Great Britain probably reflect with accuracy the alarm which prevails among the manufacturing classes of that country, at the prospect before them in consequence of the blockading of the Southern ports. There is not only danger of loss of profit to the manufacturing capitalist, but of suffering among the working masses, and of consequent insubordination to lawa thing of which Governments and men in official positions are always afraid. What, under the circumstances, will Great

Britain do? This is a question which men ask, and newspapers at home and abroad discuss, arriving at a variety of conclusions, apparently as they are influenced by views of personal or general interests, or by party feelings and prejudices.

New England will be as much affected by the blockade as Old England. Her cotton manufacture and her coasting trade will both be temporarily prostrated. But there is no doubt as to what Massachusetts or Rhode Island or Connecticut will do. They will bear the inevitable evils of a state of war. complain little, and threaten not at all.

Under the recognized laws of nations, the position of Great Britain is easily ascertained. Great Britain is a neutral power. In a controversy between the United States and the Confederacy-whether the latter is to be looked upon as a distinct nationality, or only as a province in a state of revolt -she is not a party; nor can she rightly, except upon some grounds affecting her as a on, make herself one.

"The neutral"-as is agreed by all the accredited writers upon international law-"is the common friend of both parties, and, consequently, is not at liberty to favor one party to the detriment of the other." "It is th duty of neutrals to be every way careful not to interfere in the war, and to do equal and exact justice to both parties." "As to what relates to the war, let them not prefer one party to the other, and this is the only proper conduct for neutrals." "A neutral has nothing to do with the justice or injustice of the war; it is not for him to sit as with each other, and to grant or refuse more or less to the one or to the other, as he thinks that their cause is more or less just or un-

No writer upon the laws of nations has contemplated any exigency accruing to a neutral State, by which she is justified in interfering between belligerent parties, except through the stipulations of treaties entered into between the neutral and one of the belligerents before the war; and even such treaties, except they contemplate warin which case the neutral coases to be a neutral-are of no effect in case of a blockade. The Government of the United States ha

seen fit to blockade the Southern ports. In either case-whether it looks upon them as its own ports, or those of a nation with which it is at war-its right to do so is absolute. The only rule which the Government is required to observe, is that the blockade shall be actual; that is to say, sustained by a sufficient force upon the spot to make it ef-

These are plain principles of the law of nations, universally recognized in theory, and as generally observed in the practice of European nations; and it seems hardy probable that they will, in the present case, be disregarded.

A question was asked of the Foreign Sec retary in the British House of Commons, Whether any attempt of the Government of the United States to levy Federal duties off foreign vessels outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia before such vessels break bulk, would not be an infringement of international law?" The question was evidently asked for a party purpose, and to produce an effect at home rather than in the United States. The disposition of the United States Government to modify the blockadeif any such disposition exists—is evidently with a view to reader it as little burdensome as possible to third parties. It is a question to them whether they will accept it or not: if not, it will simply devolve upon the Goverpment to make the blockade absolute. The question, however, was, in every re-

spect, an idle one. The right to levy duties upon foreign goods is one which attaches to the national sovereignty, as do all things that are incidental to it, including the rate of the levy and the place and manner of the collection. If the United States has the power to impose the tax, it has, as a necessary concomitant to such power, the right to prescribe when, where and how it shall be paid. Any other rule by which a third party was permitted to come in and regulate its incidents might defeat the levy altogether.

An American stickler for the letter of the Constitution and the statutes might -as there are some who do-cavil at the collection of duties by the Government elsewhere than the Custom-houses; but with these questions of Interpretation, Great Britain as no business.

Another question was asked: "Whether the Government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of ssuing letters of marque, the seven sovereign and Confederate Southern States hav ing become to the United States a separate independent and foreign power, Her ty's Government recognizes the right

seldent of the Southern Confederacy to issu jetters of marque?" Under the influence of Southern men in ent, contrary to the will of the majority of the people of the North, and, one would almost think, in view of the present state of affairs, the United States did refuse to enter into a convention, proposed by seve fallen, at the very threshold of, as all who eral European powers, to do away with pri-knew him believed, a glorious career. The profound sensation which his death pro-

say, as having the legitimate right to carry m war, and issue letters of marque-explaining the deciaration to that effect, as follows: "That the character of belligerency is not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, titles that population to be treated as belligerent; and even, if their title were ques-

tionable, renders it the interest, well understood of all civilized nations so treat them. Of this, however inconvenient it may be in its effects, the United States has little right to complain. It has always been foremost-except in the discreditable case of Hayti-to recognise, not merely the belligerent, but the national character of ravo lutionary people; and however desirable it may have been for the British Government to take a different view of the present case, it could hardly, under the circumstances

have been expected. This recognition on the part of the British. Government of the belligerent character of the Confederacy, only renders a rigid blockade of the Southern ports all the more pecessary. Shut in, or not permitted to reach the Confederate harbors with their prises, the privateersmen will either be obliged to abandon their commissions, or to plunder their prizes without the necessary formality of condemnation by the proper courts; in which latter case they will become guilty of piracy, and subject to capture and punishment as the "enemies of all nations."

We remember to have seen it stated by one of our city cotemporaries, that the recognition by the Governments of Europe, of the Confederacy as a belligerent, would enable the privateers of the latter to carry their prizes into the ports of the former for condemnation. This is incorrect. "This jurisdiction," says a late eminent writer, can not be exercised by a delegated authority in a neutral country, such as a consular tribune sitting in the neutral port and acting in pursuance of instructions from the captor's State. Such a judicial authority, in the matter of prize of war, can not be conceded by the neutral State to the agents of a belligerent power within its own trrritory, where even the neutral government itself has no right to exercise such jurisdiction, except in cases where its own neutral jurisdiction and sovereignty have been violated by the capture. A sentence of condemnation pronounced by a belligerent Consul in a neutral port, is, therefore, considered as insufficient to transfer the property in vessels or goods captured as prize of war, and

carried into such port for adjudication." The London Times, in an article which, in the style of its argument and the knowledge of facts and the law applicable to them, might better have appeared in the New York Herald, attempts to show by an American precedent the right of European nations to trade at the Confederate ports, in spite of the blockade. "The coast of the Confederate States," it remarks, " will be to the Northern States of the Atlantic what the coast of Africa was to Great Britain. Cotton will be to the New Yorkers what negroes were to us. . . . The merchant ships which will trade between Europe and the Confederate States have only to hoist an English or a French flag, and the great war-steamers of the United States Navy must, in obedience to the law their own Government has in

other cases enforced, allow them to pass." There is a slight difference in the two cases, which the writer found it convenient to overlook. The United States did-with Mr. Buchanan for President, and Mr. John B. Floyd for Secretary of War-exhibit a ridiculous squeamishness, or a quarrelsome captioneness, in respect to the sacredness of the "stars and stripes;" but in order to make the two cases parallel, Great Britain and Dahomey must have been at war, the former blockading the ports of the latter, and the United States Government sanctioning a under its flag-none of which things ever happened. Great Britain was not at war with the coast of Africa. Its vessels and those of the United States were watching but not blockading the coast; and the United States did not claim that vessels bearing its flag, gained thereby a right to carry on the trade which the feets were stationed there to prevent.

It is no more than fairness to assumethe absence of anything like evidence to the contrary-that the British Government, even though the material interests of its people may be temporarily affected by events transpiring in America, will not be found sanctioning any flagrant breach of the plain principles of international justice on that account. We see nothing in the remarks of the Foreign Secretary that looks as if the British Government entertained any intention to interfere irregularly in American affairs. The debates in the House of Commons, although of interest, as exhibiting the varieties of English opinion under the influence of party feelings, are no more infallible indices of the policy of the Government than the debates in the Congress of the United States are to that of ours; and even the great and potent Times newspaper may, on casion-as can be seen in the article to which we have alluded-fall into the sensational vein, and talk like a school-boy.

Colonel Ellaworth. The death of this gallant and promising young officer, at a time when he was just entering upon a career for which he seemed so peculiarly adapted, will be every where, throughout the loyal States, deeply regretted; and this especially, as he was permitted to fall by the hand of an assassin. The thousands who had whatched the process by which he had transformed a mass of not verysubordinate citizens into a body of brave and efficient soldiers, will feel sad at the thought that he was not spared to win even a firstling of that crop of laurels that seemed so nearly within his grasp, and will long to see his death avenged by his followers upon some well fought battle-field.

Colonel Elisworth was a native of New England, and was for a time attached to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he acquired extraordinary proficiency in military evolutions and the use of arms. A few years ago he took up his residence at Chicago, at which city he enrolled and educated the corps of Zouaves, whose appearance in the principal cities of the North attracted so much attention dur-

ing last Summer. It was the intention of Mr. Lincoln—who had, while a candidate, formed a strong attachment for Celonel Ellaworth—to attach him to his person, and the Celonel was invited, in February last, to form one of his escort to the City of Washington. His pros-It was the intention of Mr. Lincoln-who escort to the City of Washington. His prospects were for a prominent position in the War Department; but when it came to be seen that war was inevitable, the ambitious spirit of Colonel Ellsworth prompted him to prefer a service that opened a field for greater activity, and a higher reputation. His soldier's eye had detected in the New York Fire Department the material for a body of soldiers such as he desired to command. His name and reputation brought to him a multitude, and in two days he enrolled over a thousand volunteers, of whom ten companies were accepted. The history of the progress of his regiment to Washington, and since it arrived, is well known.

At the age of twenty-seven years he has

fallen, at the very threshhold of, as all who

eracy as a belligerant; that is to I dured at Washington will be expecwherever bravery, faithfulness and devotion to the country are regarded as titles to reps

> THE WAR FOR THE UNION Col. Ellsworth's Assassination Confirmed!

THE ASSASSIN KILLED BY A MEMBER OF THE ZOUAVES. Intense Excitement in Washington

STABILING DISCLOSURES AT BALTIMORE A Body of Virginia Cavalry Captured

The Federal Government Secures the Sepoly of all Arms Manufactured in England for Three Months,

without Bloodshed.

HARPER'S FERRY TO BE THE NEXT POINT OF ATTACK.

JEFF, DAVIS APPOINTS JUNE 12 AS A DAY OF "FASTING AND PRATER,"

Proceedings of Kentucky Legislature, CONFERENCE OF WESTERN GOV-ERNORS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SECESSION FORCES ALONG THE POTOMAC. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Capture 300 Rebels!

Washisoron, May 24.—Intense excitement created here by the assassination of Colonel Ellsworth. Bells tolling, crape on buildings and flags at half mast. Ellworth was shot in the back by one Jackson, proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria. Jackson was instantly killed by Francis D. Brownell, of Troy, member of Ellsworth's Zouaves. The body is lying in state at the navy-yard. President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of Ellsworth, is deeply affected by his death. Government is in possession of startling information from Baltimore that certain prominent pretended Union men, who, in presence of United States troops, have loudly professed devotion to the Union, are secretly working for Senession. Their names and accurate information about them and their plans are in the hands of the Administration. About ten thousand troops have crosthe Potomac and are now in Virginia. New York Seventh Regiment are holding Arlington Hights and the Sixty-ninth are throwing up breastworks there. Sherman's Light Artillery and the District Militia com-

Light Artillery and the District Militia com-mand the Marylandshore above Georgetown, and will repel any attack by forces moving from Harper's Ferry.

A body of Virginia cavalry and forty horses were captured without bloodshed.

It is reported that the steamer Mt. Vernes narrowly escaped sinking before reaching Alexandria. Injuries had been inflicted on her at the Navy-yard, probably by Seces-sionists. It is believed that simultaneous movements

were made by Government forces last night on Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. Our Government has secured, for the next three months, a monopoly of all arms and cannon from all manufactories in Great Britain which are permitted to make arms for foreign States. This will show Eugland that, in putting down this rebellion, there will be no half-way work.

An advance of the rebels from Culpepper

Court-house, sixty-two miles from Alexan-dris, is anticipated, but assurance is felt that General Scott has directed this advance with a full understanding of all he has to en-

Washington, May 24,-Postmaster-General Blair prepared an order to-day, discon-tinuing the transmission of United States mails in Virginia and other seceding States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is excepted from the operation of the order, for the reason that the State has not yet formally seceded. Contractors will be immediately notified of this decision. The mails for the South from Washington, were stopped at the crossing-place of the Federal troops, and returned to the Post-

Washington has produced a profound sensation here. Nothing is known relative to

New Your, May 24.—The Tribune's dispatch furnishes the following particulars: Colonel Elisworth was shot as he was de-Colonel Ellsworth was shot as he was descending the stairs with the Secession flag, which he had torn down, by the man Jackson, keeper of the Marshall House, with a double-barreled gun. He died almost instantly, dyeing the Secession flag with his blood. He only said, "My God!" A later dispatch says Alexandria is taken, and will be held. The First Michigan Regiment entered town about six o'clock, an hour after the appearance of the Zouaves, and captured a body of cavalry, who, at first, demanded time to consider, but were forced to yield without delay.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y. May 24.—The assassination of Colonel Ellsworth has caused, in his native town, the utmost sorrow and indignation. The father of Colonel Ellsworth happened to be in the telegraph office when the intelligence was received. All flags in town are half-mast. The symmethy expressed for his parents is nearest. pathy expressed for his parents is universal. The Colonel was their only living son.

Washiketon, May 24.—At four o'clock this morning, the Captain of the Paunee demanded the surrender of Alexandria. A Major in command of the Virginia troops refused. The Captain then said the consequences would be terrible to the village and all the inhabitants, and prolonged the time to eight o'clock. ime to eight o'clock. The Tribune's dispatch says that a company

of horse, numbering thirty-five men, was captured at Alexandria. Shermen's battery coming on them suddenly, they had no alternative.
The Michiganders proceeded to tear up the ils leading out of the city. General Scott and Secretary Seward were

on Long Bridge when the troops went over. Thus was Virginia's Secession ratified. It is reported the next movement will be on Harper's Ferry.
New Obleass, May 24,—The news from Washington of the occupation of Alexandria has considerably increased the military en-

The Delta's Montgomery dispatch says a letter from Yancey says he has no doubt of the success of his mission.

The new tariff takes effect August 31. The

proximo is appointed a day of fasting and prayer. Washington, May 24.—Judge Arney, bearer of dispatches, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and tendered to them three regiments from Kansas, to co-operate with the Iowa regiments, in camp at Keokuk, and the Illinois

ments, in camp at Quincy, to protect the on men of North-western Missouri, and Union men of North-western Missouri, and to secure a safe transit of stores and provisions over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the West.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to Captain Reno, of Fort Leavenworth, to supply the Kanass regiments with arms and military equipments; and also horse equipments for a regiment of cavalry. The arrangement will furnish at once over ten thousand men, who will remain in camp in their respective States, ready to take

through Missouri.

The State militis are being organized into eleven regiments, and the State authorities have determined to equip them as well as possible for home defense, having decided to discountenance any invasion of the State of Missouri, unless Missouri shall secode or invade Kansas.

FRANKFORY, KY., May 24.—The Senate passed resolutions that Kentucky wont sever her connection with the National Government, nor take up arms for either belligerent party, but arm herself for the preservation of peace within her borders, and tendering her services as mediator to effect a just and henorable nears.

her services as mediator to effect a just and honorable peace.

The House amended and passed the bill, empowering the Committee of Investigation of yesterday's charges to ait thirty days.

The Legislature has adjourned sine dis.

Perranuag, May 24.—Colonel Ellworth's death was received here with profound sorrow. All the flags in the city are at half-mast.

Innianarotin, May 24.—Governor Yates of Illinois, and Sensitor Trumbell, of the same State, arrived here this morning. The three Governors, via Dentihon, of Ohios Yates, of Illinois, and Morton, of Indiana had a long conference to day, the seant of which has not been made public.

Major General Geo. B. McDiellan and the three Governors reviewed five regiments of United States troops, and two regiments of United States troops, and two regiments of United States troops, and two regiments of Cellan expressed great surprise at the proficiency of the troops, and was highly gratified with their advancement.

Governor Morton has appointed Hon. Wm. Cumback Lieutsmant Ocionel of the Thirteenth Regiment.

CHAMBERSBURG, PRINKS May 24. doubt there are nine thousand five hun-red Confederate troops posted between coint-of Rocks and Williamsport, on the nac. Among them are three hundred

Apprehensions prevail of invasion in Cum-srland Valley from Virginia. Great dam-ge might be done. ne might be done.

Naw Yonk, May 24.—All is quiet in Alexindria. The New Jersey troops, three miles
from Alexandria, were fired upon by Secesionists in ambush. The latter were routed,
fwo rebel Captains were captured. (Special to the N. Y. Post.)

The Sixty-ninth Regiment captured three undred sebels on the Orange Baliroad, near Alexandria.

[Special to the New York Tmas.] Three thousand troops are now on Arlington Highla, with a battery there another at each end of Long Bridge and the Chainbridges, and one at Alexandria.

It is said that General Sanford will command the advancing troops in Virginia There are, altogether, thirteen thousand troops in the advancing army.

New York, May 24 .- Several boxes, conaining Bowie-knives and powder flasks, for it. Louis, have been seized in a house in Fulton-street. Fulton-street.
Chicago, Lab., May 24.—The currency question is in statu quo. Business of alkinds is very quiet. No transactions in flour. Wheat has declined 6@8e.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA. Cars Racs, May 24.—The steamer Eina, with Liverpool dates to the 16th, passed here to-day. here to-day. In the Liverpool Market Breadstuff's and

In the Liverpool Market Breadstaff's and Provisions were steady.

London, May 16.—Consols closed at 91%@ 91% for money and 92 for account. Bankrates have advanced to 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a downward tendency, with a decline of 1-16@%d. Corn closed with a downward tendency.

endency.
The British Government had issued a proo samation, warning subjects against engaging in the war in America and decisres the in-tention of the Government to remain neutral It also warns British subjects, if they enter be military service on either side, join ships of war or transports or attempt to get re-cruits or fit out vessels for war purposes or for transports or break or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully and actually estab-lished, or carry soldiers, dispatches or materials contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and conseuences. To do so will be at their peril, and no wise will they obtain the protection overnment. The first steamer from Liverpool to New

Orleans is advertised for August.
The Confederate State Commissioners had an interview with M. Thouvenal on the 13th France was about to send a fleet to Americ

protect French interests. The Bourse was higher, Rentes 69f. River News.

PITTSBURG, May 24-M .- River seven feet by the pier mark, and falling. Weather LOUISVILLE, May 24-P. M.—River sta-tionary, with eight feet three inches in the Canal. Weather clear. Mercury 73°.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] Highly Important from France-Changes of English and French Sentiment in Favor of the Federal Government Colonel Fremont Returning to Fight for the Union-French Volunteers for the American Army.

PARIS, May 7, 1861.

The invitation of Jeff. Davis to the privateering fraternity in general has about severed the last link in the already fragile chain of sympathy which existed between the great States of Europe and the new Confederacy. Before the publication of this piratical proplamation, a vote in the British May 24.—The news from House of Commons on the question of reas produced a profound sensaognition of the Southern Confederacy wou ognition of the Southern Confederacy wou have secured a respectable minority: It can not now muster a dozen votes. The energy which the Federal Government displays, now that the issue of war has been forced upon it, has also had its effect in producin a change in the sentiment of public men, for they now see that there is a Government at

Washington, and a Government which in-tends to make itself respected.

The change in France among public men is quite as remarkable as in England, and the sympathizers with Jeff. Davis's pretended Government, is reduced to a corporal's guard. Were it not for the Greole influence we would hear absolutely no voice in favo of the South; but the Louisiana familie who live, or have connections here are quit numerous, and naturally enough go with the South. Fortunately they have no infin-ence with the Government or with public ence with the Government or with paths men, but they manage, notwithstanding, to make a certain amount of noise through the public journals, by means of certain gentlemen in their ranks who happen to hold places in the press. Thus M. Gaillardet, one of the editors of La Press, who married in New Orleans, and who has interests there, New Orleans, and who has interests there, now takes side with the Southern Coafederacy, although he formerly reproached the American Republic for its damning sin of slavery. Fortunately, M. Gaillardet stands alone in his pro-slavery tendencies on the Presse, and lately the other writers of the paper have shown a decided sympathy for the North. We think we perceive, also, a modification in the tone even of M. Gail. nodification in the tone even of M. Gaillardet's articles.

Another of these creole writers in M. Granier de Cassagnac, chief editor of the Peys, who supports slavery openly. An effort has been made lately by some Southern gentlemen to start a paper here under the direction of this gentleman, in support of their cause; but in view of the present tightness of the money market, with most Southern gentlemen, we presume it will) a safe to predict that the new paper is to renain in the condition of an unachieved promain in the condition of an unachieved pro-ject. Another creole writer, M. Gaulhiac, a Louisianian by birth, leans to the Southern side of the question in the columns of the Constitutionnel. Then there are several gen-tlemen of ability and wealth from New Or-leans residing here, who are very active in trying to shape public opinion. In all this there is a little of the old classic hatred to the Angio Saxon race, for while the South-ern States contain all the elements of the Latin race in America, the Northern States Latin race in America, the Northern States are regarded as exclusively descended from

But we have warm friends here also in the press, and among these M. Malspine, of the Opinione Nationale, is entitled to the first rank. This gentleman lived some time in the United States, and is decidedly the best informed writer in the French press on American affairs. He has especiased the cause American affairs. He has esponsed the cause of humanity and order and justice in America with such arder and ability as to provoke from the American residents here piles of from the American residents here plies of letters of thanks, and with what is still more substantial, with numerous subscriptions to his paper. This paper is the organ of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, and fights the battles of liberty and human progress everywhere. M. Chanut, a gentleman who has lived in the United States, and who has a son there in the engineer service, also defends the cause of the Union in the pages of the Resus Contemporains, a Bonapartist monthly. The Siccle defends the North s outrance; so does the satirical Charicori.

Mr. Sanford, the new Minister to Brussels, has been here and at London for the last three weeks, working hard in the good cause. By his long diplomatic service in Europe he is acquainted with most of the men who now hold important places in the Government of the two countries, and he has thus not only ready access to those gentle-

thus not only ready access to those gentle-men, but they seek him out in order to ob-tain information on the present state of things in America. He was astonished to things in America. He was astonished to find the ignorance that prevailed on the subject, and still more astonished to find the harm that had resulted to the cause of the North by the apparent powerleaness, or, at least, apathy of the Federal Government up to the present time. They do not understand that method of dealing with traitors in Europe. Mr. Sanford confirms the fact of a change in the sentiments of public men, both here and in England, in favor of the North, since the publication of Jeff. Davis a piratical proclamation, and since they see there is a North and a Government at Washington.

Ar. Sanford has made a visit to Brussely, but finding less to do there then at Paris and London, has delayed his reception till the present atoment. He will be received, however, by the King, to-morrow, and then, after making a strong protect spained the recognition of the Southern Confederacy new or at any future time, will make his diplomatic finit and return to Paris. Ar. Sandon, he view of the details which is to take place in the English Parliament, on next Tursday, on American affairs, has written as Tuesday, on American affairs, has written a letter to Mr. Dayton, to be handed to him at Southampton, when the steamer arrives there, advising him in the most urgest terms to go up to London at once before coming

astived, Mr. Dayton will undoubtedly adopt this course.

A large number of French, officers, who complain of the slow promotion in their own army, have written to the American Minister at Paris, asking for service in the two armies of America. Mr. Fasikuer has replied to these, by saying that he had no power to make such engagements in either army, and that under any circumstances there were plenty of accomplished and capable officers in the United States.

Colonel Frencont is about to renounce his Mariposa negotiations here to go home to place himself at the service of his Gavernment. He has been organising, by letter, an army among the dare-devil, knife-and-revolver boys of California, with which to make a diversion into Texas; but if there is not time to carry this project into execution, he will take service at any point Mr. Cameron may assign him.

M. Fould, late Minister of State of the Emeror Napoleon, said the other day, to an

Paris, to give information to the members Parliament who are going to speak on the

M. Fould, late Minister of State of the Emer peror Napoleon, said the other day, to an American with whom he was transacting business: "Your Republic is deed, and it is the last Republic, most probably, the world will ever see. If you could not succeed with such unparalleled advantages in your favor, ne other one can. You are going to have a Reign of Temor, and after that, two or three

HOME INTEREST.

WW THE DAILY PRESS-Ten Couts a week, see Clothing renevated and repaired, 59 E. Third. Ber Leave your orders for the Dathy Punes at the Counting-room. Only Ten Cents a Week, BW A. A. Everun, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

Hos. 343 and 371 Central-avenue. WAR PRICES .- At J. P. BALL'S popular Gal-

mer New 18 Your TIME.-Improve this bright weather by calling at Batt & Thomas's Photo Gallery, Fourth-street, east of Race, and sitting & one of their beautiful Pictures.

MARRIED. RILL-WOOD.-On Thursday evening. May 24, at the residence of the bride's father, at Spring Grove, by Edder William P. Stratton. Mr. George Hill, Jr., of Cumminaville, and Miss Elttie Wood, third daughter of J. E. Wood, of Spring Grove, Hendlton County Ubio. MODER-CARTEN.-On the afternoon of the 23d inst. at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev Channes (files, Mr. Wm. H. Moore and Miss M. Frank Carten, all of this city.

DIED. EMITH.—At New Tork, on the 21st inst., Charles william Godfrey, youngest son of Eliza B. and the interest of Charles Benedict Captain George Smith, of Cincinnati.

SHOTWELL.—Friday. May 21. Mrs. Mary W. Shotwell, widow of the inte Dr. John F. Shotwell.

The funeral will take piace on Monday, May 27, at 16 o'clock, from the residence of her father, John P. Foote, Ac. 23 West Third-street. LUNDY,—On Friday, May 2s, Mrs. Aticia Lundy, widow of the late Poter Lundy. The funeral will take place from her late resi-dance, No. 221 Central avenue, between Sixth and Longworth-adreels, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Friends of the family are invited to attend without

FAREAR-In Union Township, Brown County, Otho, on Sanday, May 19, Helliand W. Parker, aged about 59 years.

Deceased died of consumption, more immediately developed by his services as a volunteer in Camp Harrison. He was a member of the "Frankin Guards," Fifth Regiment Onto Volunteer Militia. As a steady and willing solder, ready at all times to obey orders and cheerfully do duty without grumbling, he won the esteem of his comrades and the confidence of his officers. In the severe weather, cold and west, of some four weeks ago, he took the place of a weaker comrade, on guard for the night, got wet, and having no change of clothes, he has fallen a victim to his own benevolence and patriotism. He was not accepted on inspection because of the foregoing facts. Yet he was a soldier, and having from up his life for his country, and having of the himble his sphere, he has done well his past—his grave worthy the bear of the patriot—his unmery abould be precious to his friends.

MILITARY NOTICES.

rompdr at their Armory, TO-DAY (Saturday), for BO A REGIMENTAL BAND OF SIX-WE SCOTT LIGHT GUARDS-A NEW Company, whose ranks are almost filled—want a few more able-bodied man, for three years service Call early. Recculting office, fourth story, No. 9: West Fourth-st. my25-b\*

BS EIGHTH WARD MILITIA OF Beserve, Company B, will meet hereafter at the Armory on Hette-street, between John and Cutter, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT. By order of Company. my24-b\*.

GUARDS :- The members of this Company are hereby notined that a meeting will be held on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 20th Inst, at 17% o'clock, at the Military Hall, on Vinest, four doors above Fifteenth. By order of THE COMMITTEE. WAR! WAR! - VOLUNTERS.

WANTED -A few more volunteers wanted to fill up Capt, albert Aymar's Company of Cavairy, the "Frontier Rangers"

This Company will so into active service immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the United States Hotel.

my23-4\*

HEAD-QUARTERS ONTO MIL & VOL. MILITIA, ) COLUMBUS, May 17, 1861.

ST THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF
Company A. Fifteenth Ward Militia of the Reserve, will meet at its Armony on the 25th day
of May, A. D. 1861 between the boursef 180 clock
A. M. and 30 clock F. M., and then and there
proceed to elect, by ballot, the following officers:
One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second
Lieutenant. By order of
A. B. CARRINGTON,
my23-c\*

WANTED FUR COL. GUTHRIE'S REGIMENT.
A few able-bodied men, between the ages of 1s and 45 years, for the above Regiment. Persons who enroil their names will be marched into K Camp (Clay) immediately. Recruiting Office, corner Yestman-st and Broadway, next to the Spencer House. By order of the Colonol.

LIEUT. GEO. W. HYNSON,
LIEUT. THEO. HALD,
my16-tf

Becruiting Officers.

BOT HEAD-QUARTERS FOR THE RE-PAIR OF STATE ARMS. GUNS AND PISTOLS REPAIRED EVENS'S VARIETY WORKS ap24-x 64 WEST FOURTH-STREET,

Attention, Newsboys!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CALL AT THE COUNTING-ROOM AND BUY TICKETS FOR

SUNDAY'S PRESS

ARTISTS PHOTOGRAPH GAL-both plain and painted in oil.

EATON & WEBBER, FEMALE PRYSICIAN. - MR 8 RING, M. D., offers her services as Phy

and Accoucheur Patients boarded, if re. Besidoace, S9 Wage-st., between Joh itler. THE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION is now in season at the office of the County Auditor. All persons having business before said Board will make their applications in writing without delay. WM, WARD. without delay. WM, WARD, Andlier of Hamilton County my23

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE GEN TIEMEN who were furnished with books for the collection of funds for the MONT GOMENY Regiment of Volunteers, are requested thank them in to the Transuro, Hr. P. Cody be materialy evening. OFFICE LITTLE MIANT B. B. Qo. CINCINVIAL MAY 24, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors on the 7rd inst. page that it the office of the Treatmer on at a steel the FIRST MONIVAT (26) of June.

mysi-b

O. H. KildGOUR, Secy.

ROTFOR. - TO THE STOCK.

HOLDERS of the Famonyar Estimate that a meeting of the Stockholers of said Company will be held, pursuant to order of the Board of Directors, on Filbar, May 3t, 1860, at 16 o'clok A. M. at their Office, to the second story of Owen's Block, north-meet corner of Fourth and Main-sta, te act upon the following resolution, via. Received: That the tompany accept the provision of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 10, 163, untilled "An Act to provide for and regulate Birsws-Estimost Companies" By order of the Board, myh-tt C. H. KILGOUB, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the thoughput, for the election of Directors, will be hald at this office, on MONDAY, the M day for June, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock F. M. myle-ti.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WE ARE IN RECEIPT DAILY OF COLT'S" NEW AND OLD MODEL REVOLVERS d, 5 AND 6 INCHES,

Calt's" New and Old Madel ONLY THEATER BOX NEWS Revolvers. Allen's" Cartridge Revolvers, Allep's" Simple-barrel Cartridge Platel 28; R AND 4 INCHES.

Whitney's" Revelvers, 5 and 6 Inches 'Whitney's" Navy Revolvers, "Sharpe's" Repeaters. "Rider's Revolvers,

SMITH & WESSON'S" SEVEN-SHOT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS. "Bliss & Goodyear's"6-Shot Revolvers, Cartridges, Nos. 30 and 39. Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Gun Materials!

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO. Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Nos. 140 and 142 Main-street.

LOOK OUT

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, May 26.

IT WILL BE DELIVERED BY

CARRIERS

AND SOLD BY

## Newsboys SUNDAY'S PRESS

**Every Officer and Private** N THE ARMY SHOULD BE SUPPLIED with a bettle of Palmer's Vegetable Communic

IS YOUR SKIN CHAFED, By long marching or exercise of any kind? On application will cure you effectually. ARE VOUR PEET SORE FROM SAME CAUSE? It will prove equally efficacious in relieving you o ALL KINDS OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES. Whether contagious, or otherwise, are immediate relieved by its use, and in a short time affectual cured.

For slight Wounds, Burns, Stings of Bees, the
Bites of Spiders and other Insects, and for all Veg-ctable Poisons, the Lotion is particularly applica-ble, one application in recent cases generally effect-To all the above casualties the Soldier is peculiarly liable.

Ariy Habie.

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Hannfacturer and Importor of Perfumery,

36 West Fourth st. Cincinn

And for sale by druggists generally.

MILITARY GOODS! SWORDS, BELTS, EPAULETTES, SASHES, GILT and BRASS BUTTONS, LAGE, JOHN BONEES, NO. 36 WEST FIFTH-STREET,

NOTICE. HO! FOR CAMP DENNISON! - TWO M.R. Four horse Omenibuses will leave Cincinnati. from the Postoffice corner, at 8 o'clock A. M., and from corner of Fifth and Sycamore at 8% o'clock and from corner of Breedway and Lower Market a ock, on SUNDAY, May 28, 1861.

JACOB BINDLINGER, Proprietor.

Long Used and Approved. OFFICE NORTHERN BANK, LEXING-TON, Ky., May 16, 1861 — Mr. J. J. BUTLER, Agent, Cincinnati: Flease send for use in our Bank, one dozen quarts of your EXCELSIOE COPYING FLUID, same as last three cases sent, And oblige, mysi-f. A. F. HAWKINS, Cashier.

Cedar Chests. MOTE-PROOF FOR PACKING WOOLEN GOODS. MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG,

99 Fourth-street. THE WEEK LY PRESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Work, both Foreign and Local, Rev. M. D. Conwar's Sermon—"The Foes of the Household"—and a Telegraphic Summary of Events classificer, up to the hoar of going to press. For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 conta. THE WEEK LY PRESS NOW READY, and Local, Bev. B. D. Conward's Sormon "The Foss of the Bousehold"—and a Telegraphic Summary of Events elsewhere, up to the hour of going to great For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents. THE WEEK LY PRESS NOW READY. montaining the News of the week, both foreig mid Local, Boy M. D. Conwart's Sermon—"The For of the Bousehold"—and a Telographic Summary Excits shawhere, up to the hour of going to pres For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents. THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY A containing the News of the Week, both Forces and Local, Rev. M. D. Coswar's Sermon—"The For-of the Household"—and a Telegraphic Summary Events elsewhere, up to the hour of going to press For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cauts, THE Work LAYPHESS NOW READY to contain in the Ever of the Week, both Foreign and Level Berney. The Foreign the Household—and a Telegraphic Simmary of the Household—and a Telegraphic Simmary of Events deswhere, my to the hour of going to press Yor ale at the Centifing room. Price 3 cents. THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY Containing the News of the Week, both Screen, ad Local, Sev M. D. Goway's Sermon—"The Foe the Hausehold"—and a Telegraphic Summary or easis elsewhere, up to the bour of going to press For sale at the Counting-room. Frice 3 cours. THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READ'S THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY, and Local Rev. B Ouward Sermon "The Foss of the Week, both Foreign and Local Rev. B D Conward Sermon "The Foss of the Household"—and a Telegraphic Summary of white shawhers, up to the hour of going to press. For sale at the Counting-room. Prior 3 cents. THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY,

THE WEEK LY PRESS NOW READY and Local, Ber. M. D. Conwar's Sermon—"The Foreign and Local, Ber. M. D. Conwar's Sermon—"The Foreign the Household"—and a Telegraphic Summary of Rventz classwhere, up to the hour of going to press. For mie at the Counting-room, Price 3 cents. THE WREELY PRESS NOW READY. containing the News of the Week, both Forms and Local, Rev. M. D. Ooswar's Sermon. "The Fo of the Humschold"—and a Telegraphic Bummary Exents elsewhere, up to the hour of going to pre-Tor sale at the Counting room. Prior S courts.

THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY.

It estiming the News of the Week, both Foreign
and Lecal, Bot. M. D. Comits' (Surgess) -- The Fost
of the Household' -- and a Telegraphic Sammary of
Essats clearthere, up to the hour of guing to press.

For min at the Combiniag-room. Price S conta-OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COVPER of the Just received, all pockeds has Old Gov erment Java Coffee and Wheet fine Blo-For sale by my 22 Mational Theater Building, Systamore-st. JARES HILLOUGH'S BOTATE. - NO
THOE is help girefithat the subscriber is
been appointed and qualified as administrators
the estale of James Etilough, deceased, late
Hamilitou County, Onio, on the 18th day of Marc
A. D. 1821.

Lay 22-6 Wed Adm'r of estate of deceased.

GOODS MARKED DELAND & GOSSAGE'S 74 & 76

WEST FOURTH-ST DRESSSILKS

LATEST NOVELTIES IN SHAWL AND MANTILLA STOCK In all Styles, at Low Prices.
French Luce Mantles, Points and Hurr
TRAVELING COSTUMES,

BLACK SPHELA AND SPRING SHAWLS Silk Basques and Traveling Oostumes,

GREAT VARIETY OF

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Wide High-colored Chintzes, Gray Debages, At 12 c.-At 45(0,-worth 100. Full Variety of Colored Silks!

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST. Lyons Dress Silks! 500 pieces PARIS and LYONS DRESS SILEN, of choice styles, and of this season's importation, at 37%, 50, 62, 75, 87c., 81, 81, 35, 81 50,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS! GLOVES AND HOSIERY!

LINEN GOODS Sheetings, Pillow-case Lineas, Napkins, Towe Table-cloths, &c., all of extra quality and finish Extra Quality Hoop-skirts

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS BLOUCK LINENS, for Fatigue Coats, at

Attention, Newsboys

DELAND & GOSSAGE'S

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READY THIS MORNING, THE SOLDIER'S FOE!

WHERE MET AND HOW CONQUERED! A POCKET TREATISE ON HEALTH, HYGIENE FOR CAMP AND CAMP LIFE

E. Y. ROBBINS, on Sanitary Science and Corresponding Member of the American Statistical Associations vol., 18010., flexible cloth. Price 25 cents. "During the Mexican War, but FIFTEEN HUNpurp of the American Army were lost in battle, while FIFTEEN THOUSAND died of disease." Numerous as are the weapons of destruction, and perfect as their efficacy may be, yet the science of feath destroys few in comparison with the numbers who perish through Ignorance of the science of life. London Times. orders should be addressed to

MOORE, WILSTACH, KBYS & CO., PUBLISHERS, my 24-c 25 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

Attention, Newsboys !

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SUNDAY'S PRESS 150 Bright Percussion Muskets, FOR SALE BY

P. POWELL, 160 MAIN-ST., BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH. [my23-o\*] DR. JAMES GRAHAM, OFFICE:

No. 119 West Seventh-street, my 23-f\* BETWEEN BACE AND BLM. CHEAPER THAN DAYLIGHT. WE ARE SELLING A NO. 1 COAL-

McHenry & Carson,

my22 f Lamp and Gas-fixture Depot,
No. 162 Main-st, Money! Money! LOANED O' ALL KINDS OF GOODS, AT 33 ADAMS & LIPMAN,

BUTLER'S PREMIUM BLACKING-Butler's IXL Oil Blacking. IN EARTHEN POTS. Factory, 39 Vine-street. my21-f T. S. BUTLER, Agent. Notice to Bookbinders and

SEAT.RD PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-SCEIVED at the Auditor's Since of Hamilton County, Ohio, matil moon of SATURDAY, the sth day of Juna, 1861, for furnishing Stationery, Frince ed Blanks, Blank Books, for the various County Offices, for one year. ffices, for one year.

Bids for each article named separately.

Blank Books to be of as good quality, in style, orkmanship and material, as those now in use in he warious offices. woramanning and material, as those now in use in the marious offices.

Bond, with two approved freehold securities, will be required of the successful bidders, the security to be named in the bid.

Bidders will be required to use the printed forms, and to hid upon the assumbles exhibited in the Aud-tor's Office.

The contract will not be awarded to any two

Stationers.

By order of the Board of Commissioners
William Wall,
myle-bawit Auditor Hamilton County, Ohio. myto-bawit Auditor Hamilton County, Ohio.

CUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI, S. HAMILTON COURT — No. 14,760.— Jason Kvans, Briggs Swift, Hugh W. Hughas and Wilson I. Orako, partners, as Kvans & Oo., pialutiffs, vs. Washington Butcher and John. Butcher Butcher, nathers as Butcher & Brother, defendants, and Morris Cean, garnishes—The said cefendants, Butcher & Brother, are hereby notified that on the 2d day of May, & D. 1861, that stating that on the 2d day of May, & D. 1861, the said Morris Owan made a certain bill of suchange for the sum of \$0,000, at sixty days and leaves and directed the said at the said of the said that on the 2th day of February, & D. 1861, the said Morris Owan made a certain bill of suchange for the sum of \$0,000, at sixty days and in leavest and it ructed the said at the said state of the said and the said of the said and the said property of the benefit of said Brother and afferward, for the benefit of said Butcher & Brother, discounted by plaintiffs at their Banking-house, in Olicinnati; that there is due the said plaintiffs from said Butcher & Brother, and inherent from May 1, 1861, and demanding a judgment against said Butcher for said sun, of five Thousand Dollars, and inherent from May 1, 1861, and demanding a judgment against said Butcher for said sun, of five Thousand Butcher & Brother see barrely required to plead, answer or deman to said polition on or before the 12d day of June, A, D. 1851, otherwise indemons, will be taken against them as demanded in said w, 11100.

B YOU ARE IN WANT OF A HOUSE, advertise in the PRESS. It does not need made

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS GROVER & BAKER' CHLEBRATED NOISELESS

. FAMILY MER

THIS COMPANY

Le the only one that manufactures the Double-lock and Shuttle-stitch Sewing Machines!

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North - west cor. Central-av.

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All of the latest styles. ned to sell them, without any regard to their cost at prices to suit the times

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-IN-

AG PARTIES WHO INTEND PUB-CHASING for cash, or on short time, we offer an opportunity of saving from 5 to 19 per cont. Particular attention paid to shipping Lumber, solther by Railroad, Hivor or Canal.

BS Yard on Freeman at., opposite George, and next to the Unicionati, Hamilton and Dayton Ball-road. Oyster Ketchup!

TRY IT! TRY IT! SHRIVER'S BALTIMORE OYSTER KETCHUP

etchup or sauce is desirable.
Originated and prepared only by
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Price 59 cents each, for which they will be forwarded per mail post paid.

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C. T. FORRISTALL AT 139 VINE-STREET,

On short notice and on the most reasonable All Work Guaranteed.

SILK PLAGA. FOR MILITARY COM-PANIES. FOR \$25 OF \$30 TWILLED BUNTING FLAGS—45 by 7 feet. \$5; th by 9 feet, \$5; 0% by 9 feet, \$5; 6% by 12 feet, BRASS SPEAR-HEADS, FLAG-SCAFFS, TAS-SELS, etc. SELS, etc. OIL-BOILED MUSLIN FLAGS—For \$1 50, 53, 56, 58 and 510.

A SO—Printed Flags of all sizes; Field-pieces for Flags of different sizes. Bend for Circuiac. A liberal discount to the trade.

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On Terms to Suit the Times. WE WILL SELL GASLIGHT FIXTURES

Than they can be bought elsewhere for cash. Call at McHENRY & CARSONS

MACHINE TWIST, NEEDLES, OIL, SHUTTLES, ETC.

Hewing-machine Agents supplied with every kind of Twist and Needles, direct from the manu-turers, by J. Es. JOUVET, 73 West Fourth-st., up.stairs, Cincinnati. [mhill-en]. SHIRTS!

BEIRTS, BOSTON SHIRT FACTORY! NORTH-EAST COR. FIFTH AND VINE-SIE.

GEC, H. HILTON ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICY2-13 WEST THIRD-STREET, NEXT TO

Good-fitting Shirt? AT RICHARDSON'S, IN THE MASONTO BUILDING.

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THIS IS AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTS-CLE, made of the finest and highest-dayored Baltimere Oysters, containing all their flavor, and is pronounced the best Ketchus, or Sauce, now ignee. It is intended for use on all means, hot or old and is particularly good on poultry. For ess-soring sours and gravies it has no equal, and is a delighful addition to chicken called, or wholever a terchap or sauce is desirable.

J. T. WARREN & CO., Also, by retail grocers generally. foll-om

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"Winner's Perfect Guide for the Vic
in;" in which the Instructions are so
clearly and simply treated as to make
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SIGNS

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Cheaper, on Time,

Lamp and Gas-fixture Depot, my22-f No. 160 Main-st. SEWING SILKS!

EMBROIDERY SILK, SADDLERS', TRAM, FRINGE, SPOOL SILK; COTTON AND LINEN THEKAD.

PREFECT PITTING

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printed directions sent free-every where, and the easy to understand-sent any one can take his own measure for Shirts. I warraffe a good fit. The cest to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, my 19-f\* Glack Hill Cincinnatt, Ohio. WHERE CAN YOU GET A

193 Walnut-et., near Third. CINCINNATI AGENCY FOR THE lost HAY-PRISS in the world. fest-on WM. H. GLARK, 192 Main-of.

P YOU HAVE LOST ANY THING, AB-TYRATION HIS the PHESS, where your deve-dements will be more likely to be seen than in and ther pelves, on account of the creative droughters.